Grant Program	Purpose	Eligible Project Grants	Cost-Share Requirements
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	To provide funds to States, territories, Indian Tribal governments, and communities to significantly reduce or permanently eliminate future risk to lives and property from natural hazards. HMGP funds projects in accordance with priorities identified in State, Tribal or local hazard mitigation plans, and enables mitigation measures to be implemented during the recovery from a disaster.	The HMGP can be used to fund projects to protect either public or private property, as long as the project fits within State and local government mitigation strategies to address areas of risk, and complies with program guidelines. Examples of projects include: • Acquiring and relocating structures from hazard-prone areas • Retrofitting structures to protect them from floods, high winds, earthquakes, or other natural hazards • Constructing certain types of minor and localized flood control projects • Constructing safe rooms inside schools or other buildings in tornado-prone areas	HMGP grant funds may be used to pay up to 75 % of the eligible project costs. The non-Federal match does not need to be cash; in-kind services or materials may be used.
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)	To provide funds to states, territories, Indian Tribal governments, and communities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations.	Project grants are available for: • Voluntary acquisition of real property (i.e. structures and land, where necessary) for open space conversion; • Relocation of public or private structures; • Elevation of existing public or private structures to avoid flooding; • Structural and non-structural retrofitting (e.g., storm shutters, hurricane clips, bracing systems) of existing public or private structures to meet/exceed applicable building codes; • Construction of safe rooms (tornado and severe wind shelters) for public and private structures that meet requirements in FEMA 320 and FEMA 361; • Hydrologic and Hydraulic studies/analyses, engineering studies and drainage studies for the purpose of project design and feasibility determination directly related to the proposed project; • Vegetation management for natural dune restoration, wildfire, or snow avalanche; Protective measures for utilities (e.g. electricity, gas); water and sanitary sewer systems and/or infrastructure (e.g. roads and bridges); • Storm water management projects (e.g., culverts, retention basins) to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from flood hazards; and, • Localized flood control projects (certain ring levees, bank stabilization, floodwall systems) that are designed specifically to protect critical facilities and that do not constitute a section of a larger flood control system.	Up to 75% Federal, minimum 25% non-Federal match required. Small, impoverished communities may be eligible for up to a 90% Federal cost-share.
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)	To implement cost-effective measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	Project grants are available for:	Up to 75% Federal, minimum 25% non-Federal match required. Of the total non-Federal share, not more than one-half may be provided from in-kind contributions. Reduced match (10% non-Federal) allowed for States with approved State mitigation plans meeting the hazard mitigation planning requirements under section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165) that specifies how the State reduces the number of repetitive loss properties.

Grant Program	Purpose	Eligible Project Grants	Cost-Share Requirements
Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)	To reduce or eliminate the long- term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that have had one or more claim payment(s) for flood damages.	Project grants are available for:	Up to 100% Federal (no non-Federal match requirement).
Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Pilot Program	To reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss residential properties and the associated drain on the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) from such properties.	Project grants for flood mitigation activities such as: • Acquisition, structure demolition, or structure relocation with the property deed restricted for open space uses in perpetuity; • Elevation of structures; • Dry floodproofing of historic structures; • Minor physical localized flood control projects; and, • Mitigation Reconstruction (Demolition and rebuilding of structures). All properties must be insured at the time of application.	Up to 75% Federal, minimum 25% non-Federal match required. Reduced match (10% non-Federal) allowed for States with approved State mitigation plans meeting the hazard mitigation planning requirements under section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165) that specifies how the State reduces the number of repetitive loss properties.

Non-HMA Mitigation Grant Programs

Grant Program	Purpose	Eligible Project Grants	Cost-Share Requirements
FEMA Emergency Management Performance Grants	The purpose of the FY 2009 EMPG is to assist State and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.	States should focus on developing scenario specific plans that incorporate findings identified through the 2006 Nationwide Plan Review. Of particular importance are the areas of evacuation and reentry planning, long-term housing, and continuity of operations. These focus areas target large-scale or catastrophic incidents, however they involve capabilities that will also support common scenarios described in local hazard mitigation plans.	In FY 2009, EMPG has a 50 percent Federal and 50 percent State cost share, cash- or in-kind, match requirement. Unless otherwise authorized by law, Federal funds cannot be matched with other Federal funds.